

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 76-81 (24-26). Tomorrow similar. Day's temp. 75-84 (24-25). LONDON: By sunny. Temp. 73-87 (23-24). Tomorrow sunny. Yesterday temp. 73-82 (23-27). NEW YORK: SUNNY. Temp. 81-83 (23-24). TUESDAY: SUNNY. Temp. 83-85 (23-24). Today's temp. 82-85 (23-24). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

27,845

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1972

Established 1887

Congress Warned on Pending
Economy Seen at Critical Point

By James L. Rowe Jr.
WASHINGTON, July 24 (UPI)—Administration's top economic policy makers said today the expanding economy is at a critical point and that government spending must be controlled to prevent rekindling of heavy deflated inflation.

Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, told the congressional Economic Committee that by preventing an "excess of demand" it is to keep budget from exploding." He said that Congress should not on tax reforms or tax increases to provide funds for increased spending over the President's proposed \$200-billion budget ceiling.

Stein said one of the first steps to hold down spending is "stop some of those bills that are floating around Congress." He did not specify which health education and two categories which Congress is voting big-budgets than the President's.

Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, at a press conference, that in fiscal 1972, which ended June 30, the budget was deficit by \$23 billion, far below the \$38 billion deficit estimated last January.

The so-called "full-employment" basis, Mr. Shultz told

the budget was in it by about \$3.5 billion. The employment budget is based

Dow Jones industrial index soars 14.91 points on N.Y. Stock Exchange. Story, Page 7.

what revenues and expenditures would have been if the economy were at full employment—meaning an unemployment rate of 4 percent.

total outlays in fiscal 1972 were \$231.8 billion with receipts \$208.6 billion. On the full employment basis, spending totals \$236.6 billion and revenues \$225 billion.

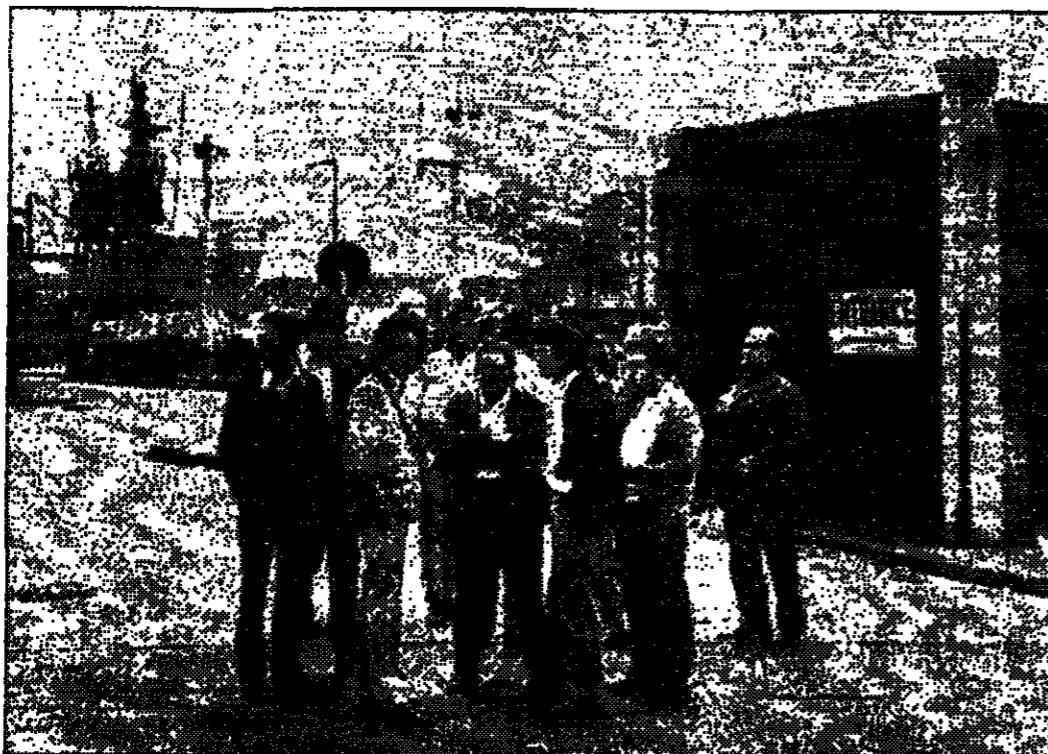
Getting It Together
Mr. Shultz echoed Mr. Stein on ending restraint, saying that the economy is at the point where "we can get it all together"—rising employment, an expanding economy and falling inflation. "Let's not blow the game by letting spending get it out of control."

He said the 1973 budget will remain close to the \$27-billion deficit projected last January unless Congress "deliberately" forces off by a spending cut.

Both Mr. Shultz and Mr. Stein said the administration was prepared to cut certain requested expenditures from the 1973 budget in order to live within the \$250-billion spending ceiling. Increased defense spending as a result of the step-up in the Vietnam War and the boost in Social Security benefits would push 1973 spending above \$250 billion otherwise.

Mr. Stein said he "would like to warn against too-ready acceptance of the idea that our pending budget problems can be solved by increasing taxes. Probably the greatest delusion is to think that the problems can be solved by increasing taxes on other people—and particularly on a few other people—and most

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



ON STRIKE—London dockers doing picket duty yesterday as part of nationwide protest against the jailing of five dockers for defying Industrial Relations Court.

Wider Walkouts Are Expected

Thousands Join Strike in Britain

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, July 24 (UPI)—Industrial chaos spread across Britain today as thousands of workers walked off their jobs in support of five imprisoned dockers.

All major ports and all of London's newspapers were closed. Many miners joined in unofficial strikes, as did automobile parts workers, truck drivers and aircraft builders.

As the crisis deepened, Prime Minister Edward Heath met urgently this morning with senior ministers and, tonight, with leaders of the Trades Union Congress, which represents most unions. The union officials asked Mr. Heath to intervene to free the jailed dockers and to suspend provisions of the nation's new labor law, which is bitterly opposed by unions.

After two hours, the meeting at 10 Downing Street ended in deadlock. Mr. Heath insisted that the government could not interfere with the court decision jailing the dockers.

Victor Feather, general secretary of the TUC, said he had told Mr. Heath that "we want the men out of jail" and that strikes "catastrophic to the economy of the country" would continue as long as they were imprisoned.

The death toll rose to 472 the death toll since August, 1969, and 60 since the end of an Irish Republican Army truce two weeks ago, according to revised army figures.

Although millions of workers remained on their jobs today, the outlook appeared grim in view of calls by many unions for widespread support of the dockers.

A British Army spokesman refused to comment on the motives behind the patrols.

The army spokesman said that a three-man patrol entered the Bogside Saturday night but encountered no trouble. A 10-man patrol last night penetrated to near the Bogside Inn, symbolic center of the Bogside, before coming under fire from at least six gunmen.

"We returned fire and hit two of their blotters," the spokesman said.

Soldiers on the second patrol reported hearing sirens coming from the nearby Creggan area, also a "no go" district, and seeing what appeared to be rein-

forcements gathering. The soldiers then withdrew.

"The army are trying to make people believe they are patrolling the Bogside when they come in for four or five minutes," Martin McGuinness, 22-year-old commander of the IRA's militant Provisional wing in Londonderry, said.

He told newsmen that the army's first sortie in four months lasted only six minutes and took the troops only a short distance into the zone.

Mr. McGuinness also denied an army announcement that a patrol

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

3 Die in Shooting Incidents

British Army Patrols Enter 'No Go' Area in Londonderry

BELFAST, July 24 (UPI)—British patrols entered Londonderry's "no go" Bogside area during the weekend for the first time in force in nearly a year, the army said today.

The announcement was made as shooting incidents claimed three more lives in the province. A soldier was among the victims.

The death toll rose to 472 the death toll since August, 1969, and 60 since the end of an Irish Republican Army truce two weeks ago, according to revised army figures.

The army operations in Londonderry were seen by some IRA sources as reconnaissance patrols preparatory to large-scale army moves against the Roman Catholic strongholds.

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Chess Experts Say Spassky Is on the Run From Fischer

REYKJAVIK, July 24 (UPI).—Chess world champion Boris Spassky is on the run, reduced to "shuffling woods on the board."

That was the verdict from grand masters and chess experts before tomorrow's seventh game of the \$250,000 world championship against U.S. challenger Bobby Fischer.

Marveling over the 29-year-old Fischer's crushing 4½-move victory in yesterday's sixth game, which gave him a lead of 3 ½ to 2 ½ points in the 24-match

Odds on Fischer Are Shortened

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, July 24 (Reuters).—American Bobby Fischer, leading Russian Boris Spassky by 3 ½ to 2 ½ in the world chess championship in Reykjavik, was named firm favorite today by Ladbrokes, the London bookmakers.

Fischer was made a 5-1 on favorite to win the title, while Spassky's odds were set at 2-1 against.

The bookmaking firm of William Hill, which accepts bets on almost anything, shortened the odds on Fischer to day to 3-1 on—meaning a bettor backing Fischer would have to bet \$2 to win \$1.

Hill set the odds on Spassky's retaining his world championship as 3-1 against.

Craft Frozen To Ward Off Venus's Heat

MOSCOW, July 24 (UPI).—Venus-8 survived for 50 minutes in the searing heat on the surface of Venus because Soviet ground controllers from its scientific instruments before the spacecraft landed, the newspaper Izvestia said today.

The Venusian apparatus looked very much like an ice chest, the government newspaper said. "Ordinary cooling systems here are no good because it is too hot."

The remarks were the first explanation of how the craft managed to survive surface temperatures up to 887 F and an atmospheric pressure of about 80 times that of earth for nearly an hour.

Parachute Descent

Izvestia said that the temperature inside the instrument package was 10 F when "it began its parachute descent through the thick cloudy atmosphere of earth's closest planetary neighbor. It gave no further indications of temperatures inside after landing."

"A few days before the approach to Venus, ground controllers gave a special command to freeze the apparatus from inside," it said. It took Venus-8 117 days to reach the planet on its 180-million-mile journey.

Izvestia also said that a special three-legged antenna that popped out from the spacelander transmitted the data back to earth. It said that the antenna was designed to assume a horizontal transmitting position regardless of the position of the spacecraft.

Filipinos Begin Flood Area Relief

MANILA, July 24 (Reuters).—Relief operations in the flooded plains of Luzon Island, north of Manila, began on a full scale today as weathermen reported that Typhoon Rita was moving away from the Philippines.

The death toll was officially reported today to be at least 175 dead. Press reports have said an estimated two million were made homeless by the typhoon-caused flooding last week.

A spokesman for the National Disaster Control Center said thousands of pounds of rice, canned food and medicines today were dropped into isolated villages by helicopters.

Typhoon Rita, which began yesterday and brought more rain. But today the weather bureau said the typhoon was moving northward, in the general direction of Okinawa.

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Paris
La Boutique Danoise
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Helsinki
Georg Jensen
172 Avenue Louise, 1050 Brussels
Roma
Casa Danese-Georg Jensen
37 Via Francesco Crispi, Roma
Tel Aviv
Georg Jensen (Israel) Ltd.
Dan Hotel, Tel Aviv
Orders over \$100 can be shipped
at Danish export prices.

Israeli Arabs Again Barred From Homes

1948 Ouster From 2 Villages Is Upheld

JERUSALEM, July 24 (NYT).—The Israeli government, after public controversy, decided today to bar the return of two communities of Israeli Arabs to their former homes on the border with Lebanon.

The case has troubled the Israeli conscience for more than two decades, since the villagers of Irit and Berem surrendered peacefully to the army of the new state of Israel in 1948, then were abruptly expelled from their homes "for security reasons."

Their stone houses were destroyed and the village lands distributed among six kibbutzim and other communities established by Jews.

What made this case different was that most of the residents did not leave Israel, like the vast majority of the Arab Palestinians.

Instead, some 200 families of Irit and Berem stayed together in Israel, finding housing that they assumed would be temporary.

Sons in the Army

"Some of our sons served voluntarily in the [Israeli] Army—we have a captain in the army right now," said Col. Shavit of Irit, interviewing an Israeli newsman in the village of Ramallah.

"One of our boys was partially paralyzed serving in the army along the Gaza Strip. In years ago, many are in the border police and the prison service. We have proved our loyalty, 100 percent."

The case was brought to the cabinet's attention by the intense lobbying efforts of the most Rev. Joseph Raya, Melkite Catholic archbishop of Galilee, and world Christian organizations. Both Irit and Berem were Christian villages.

Sadat Blames Soviet Caution

(Continued from Page 1)
alternative but to make Egypt the master of its own destiny.

The United States had never really wavered in its determination to assure Israeli military superiority, to spare Israel the need of withdrawal from occupied territories, and to impose direct negotiations on the Arabs while their national territory was still occupied.

Negotiation under occupation would amount to surrender, Mr. Sadat said, repeating several times that Egypt would not cede an inch of its territory.

He hinted at the possibility of an Egyptian call for an Arab oil boycott against the United States.

The United States alone has the power to bring pressure on Israel, he said. But the Arab world has the power to bring pressure on the United States, he said.

He made it clear that his differences with the Soviet Union dated from his first visit to Moscow as chief of state in October, 1970.

He did not say what went wrong but it was generally understood that the Russians had consistently refused to accede to Egyptian requests for offensive weapons—notably long-range bombers and ground-to-ground missiles.

Mr. Weinberger said he has some ideas on what he would trim, but said the administration wanted to propose the offsets as a package later. Later in the press conference, however, he said that some of the offsets would "certainly" be presented before the November election.

Mr. Shultz criticized those in Congress who want to "spend far beyond the President's budget." He also dismissed a tax increase unless "Congress forces it."

Under questioning, he said the administration was "committed to working on this problem in terms of outlays." He said he saw no evidence "whatever that the American people thinks its government is spending money so well there is a disposition to raise taxes."

Mr. Stein said the administration was beginning to work on developing a fiscal 1974 budget "that will be balanced." He said letters had gone out to heads of government agencies to tell them to keep their requests for fiscal 1974, which begins July 1, 1973, to a minimum.

Mr. Stein, on other matters, painted a healthy picture of the economy. He testified that in the year since wage-price controls were imposed, employment increased 2.4 million, the rate of consumer price increases slowed to 12 percent from 4.7 percent, and the rate of real output from 3.4 percent to 8.9 percent.



United Press International
IN ACTION—South Vietnamese tank going into battle across railroad tracks at Phong Dien last week, 16 miles north of Hué, on road North Vietnam have tried to cut.

Sympathy Strike for Dockers Nixon, Tanaka Joined by Thousands in U.K. To Hold Talks

(Continued from Page 1)
last Friday after the dockers failed to obey its injunction against picketing container depots, which dockers feel they should man. Sir John asked that the picketing be stopped until the merits of the dispute could be studied.

Government officials, who have accused the dockers of using "bullying tactics" to spread the dispute, insist that they cannot intervene in a decision of the court. They argue that the actions by the dockers would have been illegal even without the new labor law.

Moreover, the Heath government has insisted that changes in the labor law will be considered only after it has been tested in practice for some time.

"This is not a matter of the government's pride, but of the rule of law," Maurice McMillan, the Employment Secretary, told the House of Commons today.

"The action would have been illegal in any case and it is unfair. It is still open to those who are now in prison to appeal if they wish to do so."

It was clear that the jailed dockers will make no moves on their own to purge their contempt of court. And union officials are preparing to use any long detention of the dockers as leverage on the government to back down on the law.

Apart from the loss of their national newspapers, most Britons have yet to feel the impact of the strikes. If they continue to spread, however, they will cause shortages of fish, fruit and vegetables and other products imported into this island nation.

The Heath government is deeply concerned that prolonged chaos will lead to severe economic setback for the country, further damaging its balance of payments and weakening the pound.

The crucial issue in the dock dispute—apart from the jailed dockers—is who should handle the cargo in the bulky containers. The five imprisoned dockers—Vic Murphy.

Two hours after today's fatal shooting, the army said, a sniper fired two more shots at the post. Troops returned fire and claimed to have hit the attacker.

Earlier, a man was found shot dead near Belfast's Springfield Road and a civilian in a car died when he was caught in a crossfire between troops and gunmen in Londonderry.

Troops arrested 10 persons in Armagh today in the third day of searches of suspected IRA strongholds. More than 100 suspects were arrested by soldiers during the weekend and handed over to police.

The Ulster Defense Association, a militant Protestant group, called for a day of mourning Wednesday in memory of "everyone murdered by the IRA" in the last three years.

"We want everyone, Catholic and Protestant—for both sides have suffered—to stop work, go home quietly and spend the day in solemn remembrance," the spokesman said.

Last Thursday police ripped down an "aboriginal embassy" tent on the lawns of Parliament House after another violent clash in which nine persons were injured. The aborigines had erected the "embassy" on Jan. 26, Australia Day, as a symbol of their dissatisfaction with their treatment by white Australians.

British troops fired rubber bullets tonight to break up a riot by prisoners in one wing of the Crumlin Road Jail in Belfast. It was the second outbreak in the 100-year-old prison in a week.

The chief warden of the jail persuaded the prisoners to release their hostages and return to their cells after about an hour.

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Secrecy on Funding

Governor Answers Agnew, Republicans 'Elitists'

By William Greider

DETROIT, July 24 (UPI)—Aging news comes from the vacation retreat Black Hills today, McGovern seemed even encouraged by his attacks on him spokesman.

"It's a interesting thing," he said after saying how

o-15 Crew its Award

DETROIT, July 24 (UPI)—A honor proposed for 15 astronauts has been withheld from use of their involvement in smuggling of mail envelopes.

Sources said that unauthorized postal agent became public earlier this month, 15 crew members, all officers, were favoring the Gemini-Thomson U.S. Air Force.

But the nomination has been withdrawn.

Phy is awarded among the most outstanding to America's aerospace.

Director's Licenses Still Firearms

DETROIT, July 24 (UPI)—S. Gray, acting director, says that he favors and registration of guns and the banning of guns and the banning of "Saturday night

y night specials are made, often assembled from foreign-made parts, and revolvers that are sealed and not suitable for shooting or other purposes.

Administration has warm support to the ban on specials, but has opposed measures licensing and registration other handguns.

I have in mind persons licensing and the sale of firearms, and individual and personal, and that is not a Bureau of Investigation because as you know, make policy, we're an agency."

Gray's remarks were made in a group of newsmen and released by the

red Drawn

ONTARIO, July 24—Seven children and three were presumed drowned in the capsizing of their boat in Georgian Bay.

10 War Foes Win Drive End Alternative Service

DETROIT, July 24 (UPI)—Selective Service System, several adverse court has ordered that more than 100 conscientious objectors released from any obligation perform alternative service.

Conscientious objectors who were instructed to civilian duty during a fall and winter when not being drafted into the military until the end of March, no draftees were ordered to military duty, but the Selective Service System continued to order conscientious objectors to report for work.

Suits in Seven States

According to Edwin Oppenheimer, a lawyer with the New York Civil Liberties Union who specializes in draft litigation, successful class-action suits were filed in federal courts by conscientious objectors in at least seven states and the District of Columbia.

Lawyers argued that Selective Service regulations provided that conscientious objectors should be called for duty only if their peers who are subject to the draft are being inducted. They also argued that to call these men when no one was being drafted was a violation of the 13th Amendment's protection against involuntary service.



PENCIL PATTERNS—Workers in Taiwan stacking pieces of wood to dry in the sun, before they are transformed into hundreds of thousands of ordinary pencils.

Citing Corruption of Some Allies

Cabinet Report Contradicts U.S. Stand on Asia Dope Flow

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, July 24 (NYT)—A cabinet-level report has concluded that, contrary to the Nixon administration's public optimism, "there is no prospect" of stemming the smuggling of narcotics by air and sea in Southeast Asia "under any conditions that can realistically be projected."

This is so," the report, dated Feb. 21, 1972, said, "because the governments in the region are unable and, in some cases, unwilling to do those things that would have to be done by them if a truly effective effort were to be made."

The report, prepared by officials of the Central Intelligence Agency, the State Department and the Defense Department, noted that "the most basic problem, and the one that unfortunately appears least likely of any early solution, is the corruption, collusion and indifference at some places in some governments, particularly Thailand and South Vietnam."

The report sharply contradicted the official administration position, and government intelligence sources say its conclusions are still valid today. In May, Secretary of State William P. Rogers told a Senate subcommittee that "we think all the countries are cooperating with us and we are quite satisfied with that cooperation."

Some Real Progress

Similarly, Nelson G. Gross, the State Department's coordinator for international narcotics matters, told Congress in June that the governments of Thailand, Laos and Vietnam have already joined us in the fight and, while we have a long way to go, we feel that during the past year some real progress has been achieved."

All officials concerned acknowledge that the U.S. agencies, under prodding from President Nixon, have begun an intensive effort to stem the international narcotics traffic. But critics contend that the effort is far less effective today than administration officials say it is.

The cabinet-level report, made available to The New York Times, buttressed many of the charges made by two critics, particularly about the pivotal importance of Thailand to the international drug smugglers. Thailand is also a major staging area for the U.S. Air Force.

In a report on the world heroin problem last year, one of the two critics, Rep. Robert Steele, R.-Conn., wrote that "from the American viewpoint, Thailand is as important to the control of the illegal international traffic in narcotics as Turkey. While all of the opium produced in Southeast Asia is not grown in Thailand, most of it is smuggled through that country."

Rep. Steele's report, to a House committee, said that the inability of the United States to have a few notorious smugglers deported from Thailand had led some intelligence officials to conclude that the men were paying That officials for protection.

The other critic, author Alfred W. McCoy, a Yale graduate student, said in testimony before congressional committees last

Life Urges Dumping Of Agnew—Too Late

NEW YORK, July 24 (Reuters)—Life magazine's latest issue appeared today with a two-and-a-half-column editorial and a matching cartoon urging President Nixon to drop Vice-President Agnew from the Republican ticket.

Saturday, however, the White House had announced that Mr. Nixon would retain Mr. Agnew as his running mate in the November election.

"It is hard to imagine that Nixon, with four years' knowledge of the presidency and eight years' experience as vice-president, really thinks Spiro Agnew is the best the Republicans can offer as vice-president," the magazine said.

Winds Stir Stagnant Air In U.S. East

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP)—Winds drove a stubborn mass of hot, stagnant air from the Northeast today, blowing away weekend automobile exhaust and industrial pollution that irritated coastal cities.

Washington was the only metropolitan area on the Atlantic Coast still on pollution alert but environmental engineers said it might be canceled if the winds continued to blow.

Authorities extended the alert after measuring exhaust fumes of autos returning from Maryland and Virginia beaches. Commuters were urged to leave their cars home today if possible.

Wind gusts stirred the air over New York City yesterday and lowered the smog reading to a level deemed "good" by the city's Air Resources Department. The department forecast "acceptable" air quality today.

Hot Air Dome

Winds were 15 miles an hour in other parts of the Northeast as the week-old stagnant air mass, weakening somewhat, blew south and west.

However, a high-pressure hot air dome, holding a two-mile layer of haze to the ground, continued to hang over the Carolinas, and officials in the two states doubted that the system would break today.

In Ohio, near the western edge of the dissipating air mass, the Department of Health lifted a pollution alert that had threatened to close 125 industrial plants with incinerators.

Yesterday's pollutants reading in the Ohio Valley steel city of Steubenville stood at 18 micrograms per cubic meter—compared with a norm of 200 and a high of more than 900 Friday.

In Minnesota, meanwhile, a dam on the Snake River in Kabeto County broke during the night, forcing some people to flee their homes and causing water to rise in the Snake River Valley, officials said. There was flooding also in other parts of central Minnesota due to torrential rains which began at midweek and continued into the weekend. The areas experiencing flooding was 150 miles long and 60 miles wide, running east to west about 75 miles north of Minneapolis-St. Paul. Four deaths have been blamed on the flooding.

300 Newsmen Object To Guild Endorsement

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—Nearly 300 editors and reporters have bought an advertisement in the Washington Post to tell the American Newspaper Guild that it "has no business" endorsing candidates on their behalf.

The signers, most of them members of the guild, disavowed endorsement of "any candidate for any office at any time or place."

The quarter-page ad in The Washington Post yesterday followed the endorsement of the Democratic presidential nominee, Sen. George McGovern, by the union's International Executive Board.

The board was empowered to break with tradition and endorse a candidate by the guild's 39th convention last month in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Russian Capability Feared

Pentagon Is Rethinking Role, Protection of Spy Satellites

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 24 (WP)—The Pentagon is "thoroughly reworking" its arguments about improving and protecting its spy satellites looking down on Russia from space.

Impetus for the re-examination of the policy questions surrounding this super-secret facet of the nation's space program comes from recent Soviet military feats in space.

So little do the public or the politicians know about the situation that the subject has hardly been discussed openly.

Yet the SALT agreement makes the military space reconnaissance question compelling. For the United States is counting on spy satellites to keep track of how many Soviet missiles, bombers and submarines are being deployed.

Nixon administration officials have said little about Soviet experiments with a spaceship that seems to be designed to knock down U.S. spy satellites—or at least inspect them in space.

And when the Soviet Union astounded American space experts in December by launching numerous satellites to watch the Indo-Pakistani war, Pentagon officials declined comment on what the capability meant.

Recently, however, the Pentagon has been more talkative about Soviet space maneuvers. The House Defense Appropriations subcommittee hearings in June gave the public a glimpse of official concern about Soviet ability to orbit satellites for tactical reconnaissance or to destroy other craft.

The following censored testimony was given behind closed doors on March 15 the blanks indicate material deleted by the Pentagon:

Rep. William E. Minshall, R.-Ohio: "I would like to ask further. Doctor, about your comment in your statement about the Soviets' ability to launch satellites—Does that mean they have a lot of these already on the pad ready to go, to have surveillance of almost any part of the world?"

Reasonable Conclusion

Dr. John S. Foster Jr., Pentagon research director: "Sir, that would be a reasonable conclusion. In our case, we find that it is most efficient, in the sense that it is least costly, to program the missile's launch on a given date. The whole system, from its initial fabrication through development and checkout up to launch time, is on a very rigid, carefully controlled schedule."

"If one wanted to have it on hold for months or weeks, you would go through quite a different procedure in the latter phases. Generally, we have not been willing to spend the money to have an extra booster or two or three sitting around."

The court, currently in recess, is not likely to act on the petition from the three states until it reassembles shortly before the opening of its new term on Oct. 2.

New York City Has Record 57 Killings in 7 Days

NEW YORK, July 24 (NYT)—Fifty-seven homicides—a record total—were committed in the seven-day period that ended at midnight Thursday, the office of the chief medical examiner reported.

"That certainly is the greatest number we've ever had in one week," said Dr. Milton Helpern, who joined the office in 1981 and has held the chief's title since 1984. The figure for the same seven days in 1971 was only 25, and the average weekly homicide toll last year was 31.

Crime analysts at police headquarters said the record figure was probably due largely to the hot weather, to chance, and to the fact that welfare checks were sent out during the seven days, providing money to be robbed and money to buy alcohol.

Stabbings accounted for 26 of the 57 homicides, an unusually high proportion. Five were fatal assaults and 24 were shootings. One person was set on fire and an 18-month-old baby was thrown out of a window.

At least 10 of the victims were heroin addicts, several of them being victims in multiple killings. Two girl addicts, aged 15 and 17, were shot by a man in a bar. Three male addicts were taken to an abandoned apartment on West 90th Street, tied up and shot.

NASA Hears Bids On \$3.5-Billion Space Contract

WASHINGTON, July 24 (WP)—The U.S. space agency called a meeting today with four aerospace contractors in what boils down to their last chance to win the most coveted space contract of the next 10 years.

The contractors are Grumman Aerospace Corp., North American Rockwell, Inc., Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Inc., and McDonnell Douglas Corp., each of which was given 90 minutes to explain why it should be awarded the contract to build the reusable and reusable space shuttle spacecraft.

At stake in today's talks is a contract worth as much as \$3.5 billion, the largest single contract put up for bid by NASA since the Apollo space program 10 years ago. The shuttle contract also means as many as 160,000 jobs spread out over six years, which to the winners means dominance of the space industry and to the losers, the possibility of near extinction in a market that has been dwindling for the last six years.

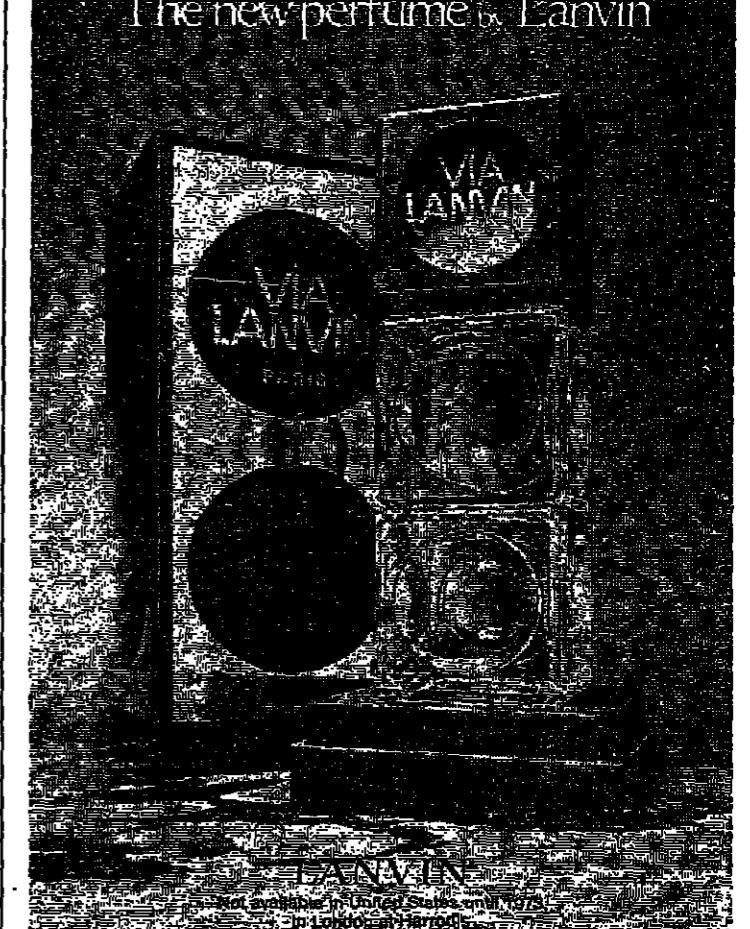
The contract award is due later this week.

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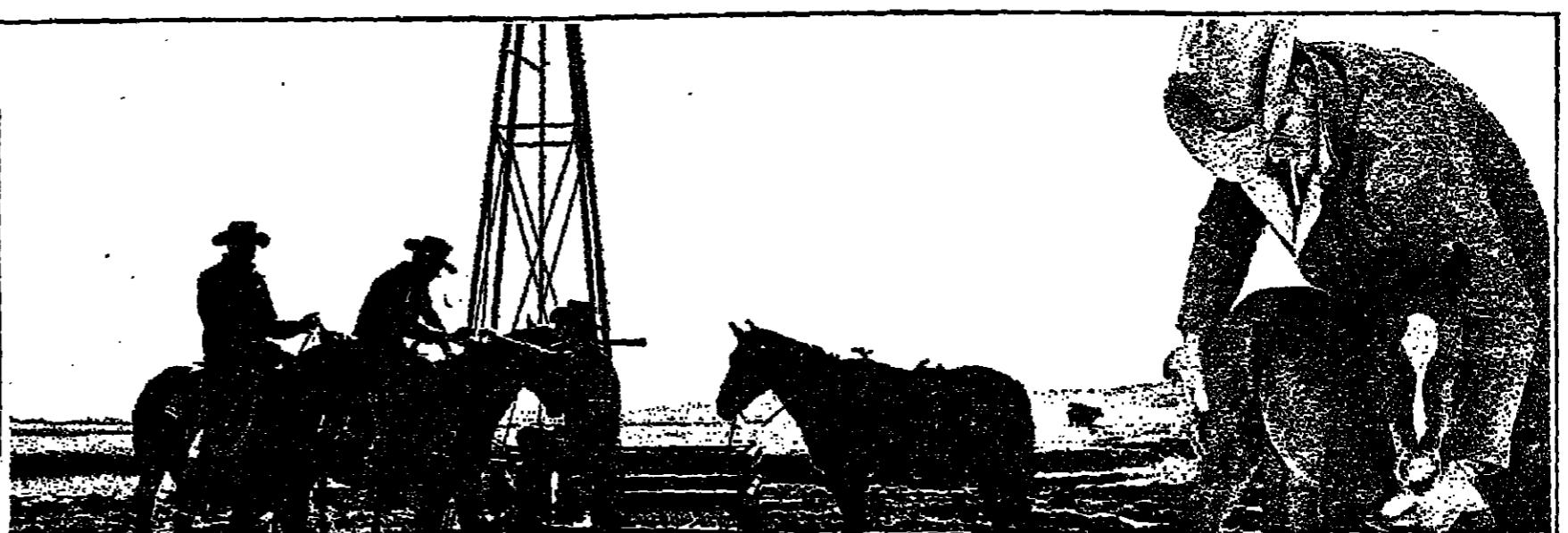
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Page 4—Tuesday, July 25, 1972 *

Two Decades of Egypt

It is not inappropriate that Egypt's celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of a republic should be accompanied by the crisis air that surrounds the ouster of Soviet military personnel. Not only is there a renewed nationalist fervor, an added sense of independence in Egypt as the result of that ouster. That in itself would have seemed a fitting emotion on the anniversary of what was essentially a nationalist uprising in 1952. Not only is the Egyptian Army deeply involved in the demicrisis with the Soviet Union, as it was the begetter of the revolt that overthrew King Farouk. Above all, Egypt is shadowed. In 1972 as in 1952, by the war with Israel.

There were many solid reasons for ridding Egypt of the lethargic constitutional monarchy over which King Farouk presided. But the bruised pride of the Egyptian Army after the first rounds of the war with Israel was the most inspirational factor in the coup that brought first General Mohammed Naguib and then Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser to rule the land of the Pharaohs and the khedives. And, after two more rounds, in 1956 and 1967, the principal issue is still unresolved: the army's pride is still sore.

To be sure, much has happened in Egypt in the past two decades that may seem only incidentally connected with the Israeli conflict. Egypt has severed its last ties with Britain; it has taken over the Suez Canal; it has built the Aswan dam; it has been a central element in the rise of Arab nationalism. Two efforts to create an Arab feder-

ation have been launched—one failed, the other is in process of formation. Egypt has become a force in the Mediterranean basin, much as it was in the days of Menehet Aii, although far less than in the times of Ramses II. How much of this would have been accomplished without the focal point of Arab-Israeli rivalry and the effects of that rivalry upon the great powers may be disputed.

But what is more important now is how much might have been won for the Egyptian people and their Arab neighbors without the cost in lives and material, the diversion of energy, entailed by the struggle in Palestine. The hard-won Suez Canal remains a useless ditch because of it. Egypt considers the United States an enemy because America has aided Israel; it is arguing with the Soviet Union because it has not aided the Arabs sufficiently. The Arab nations are divided, very largely, because they do not agree on the tactics of the continuing war that is not a war. And somewhere, very far down the list of priorities, are the fellahs of Egypt and the Bedouin of Arabia, the ancient tillers of the soil and herders of goats and camels, the people who hope and pay.

It will not be easy to reach a secure and equitable peace in the Middle East. The issues are complex: each side is convinced of its own righteousness and neither is altogether right, when viewed from outside the ring. But unless some serious effort is made to reach an accommodation, how many anniversaries of Egyptian independence will be celebrated under the guns?

Halting Nuclear Spread

By 1976 about one-fourth of the countries in the world will have large nuclear reactors in operation for the production of electric power and thus a significant potential for making atomic weapons. Apart from today's five nuclear weapons nations—the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China—some 27 other countries will be producing plutonium as a by-product of electric power generation, enough of it to make at least 900 Hiroshima bombs a year.

The growing cost and mounting shortage of other forms of energy—the American electric power industry alone is planning to expand from 26 to 300 power reactors by 1990—has brought the advent of the long delayed nuclear power era. With it has come the long feared danger that possession of nuclear weapons will spread around the globe.

It was this danger that the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain sought to head off in the 1968 nonproliferation treaty (NPT). But four years later, although 102 non-nuclear weapons countries have signed, only 71 have ratified the treaty. Only two of the eight so-called "threshold" or "near-nuclear" countries have ratified the NPT, Canada and Sweden. The NPT signatories that have not yet ratified the treaty include four threshold countries—West Germany, Japan, Italy and Switzerland—and such other important nations as Egypt, Turkey and Australia. Non-signatories include two near-nuclear countries, India and Israel, as well as Pakistan, Brazil, Argentina, South Africa and Spain.

It is becoming clear that the treaty as it

now stands is unlikely to gain the adherence of many of these countries unless the United States and the Soviet Union can agree on a number of collateral measures designed to attract them. This is the conclusion that has emerged from an unusual project of parallel studies by the United Nations Association of the United States and the Soviet Union. The reports of two UNA policy panels, just published in both countries, point the way to the measures most needed.

Action by the United States and the Soviet Union to make more credible their security assurances to nations that take the pledge against becoming nuclear powers are at the top of the list of such collateral measures.

For Japan, India, Pakistan, Israel and Egypt, security is the central concern.

But most important perhaps is the tone in world relationships and arms control set by the superpowers. On the heels of the historic SALT I agreements, a move to extend the 1963 nuclear test-ban treaty to underground tests could make a major contribution to nonproliferation. The UNA-USA report points out that virtually all the countries now hesitant about adhering to the NPT signed and ratified the limited test-ban treaty and are on record as favoring an underground test ban.

The United States and the Soviet Union spent more than four years negotiating the Non-Proliferation Treaty. They will have to move vigorously over the next few years if the dangers they foresaw, which now are becoming a reality, are to be contained.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Egypt and the Soviet Union

Sadat's decision to cut the umbilical cord that had linked Cairo with Moscow since 1955 most assuredly constitutes a grave setback for the Kremlin . . . If Sadat is sincere when he says that the Middle East conflict can be resolved only by a decisive battle, on whose support is he counting now that he has inflicted a major affront on the Russian military? . . . Is not Sadat thinking rather of a diplomatic settlement and counting on the sympathy which his decision may win him in Washington in light of a wish once expressed by Mr. Kissinger to have the Soviets expelled from Egypt. This assumption is tempting, but Sadat cannot be ignorant that, through the coming months, the candidates to the White House will be very much concerned with handling the American Jewish electorate with kid gloves. As a consequence, real pressures on Israel to force it into making concessions cannot be expected . . . Is Sadat thus intending to bolt Moscow? It seems indeed that, when they met in May, Messrs. Brezhnev and Nixon agreed to rule out any change of the Mideast status quo by force. It is difficult to see how the Egyptian president's rumpus could bring the Kremlin, which has been so careful to preserve peaceful coexistence and

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

Middle East Politics

No one plays Middle Eastern politics and wins. This was made very clear again this week when Egyptian President Anwar Sadat ordered the expulsion of an estimated 15,000 to 20,000 Soviet military advisers and experts. Historically, Turkey, France, Britain and the United States have all had their day in the Middle East and all have been driven or frozen out. Now, apparently it is time for the Russian exodus . . .

A new, less controllable crisis may develop in the Middle East, and it is urgently necessary that the United Nations redouble its efforts to bring about a settlement between the Arab states and Israel before artillery shells start flying and bombs begin falling.

—From the *Japan Times* (Tokyo).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 25, 1897

PARIS.—The announcement by the Paris press yesterday evening that twenty-three inoculated rabbits had been stolen from the hospital at Aspernville, and that there was a danger of smallpox, anthrax and lockjaw being spread among the unsuspecting population of the city caused, as may well be imagined, a great sensation. But there was, in reality, no need for anxiety, for the days have gone by when Parisians ate their food without cooking it.

Fifty Years Ago

July 25, 1922

KILKENNY, Ireland.—Free State forces are being distributed preparatory to one of the most difficult phases of the offensive against the irregulars, who are making their last stand in the hills of the southwest. The irregulars have few sympathizers, but are retarding the progress of the opposing army by cutting the railroads in each town, living, as they move along, at the expense of the country.



'Pay No Attention to Rex—He'll Probably Lie Down After Awhile.'

Report From Hanoi—IV

'My Guess Is That Hanoi Is Wrong'

By Joseph Kraft

HANOI.—One of the most outspoken—and unpleasant—men I have met here in Hanoi is Hong Chuong, the editor of *Hoc Tap*, the theoretical journal of the North Vietnamese Communist party. In hopes of gauging the effect of President Nixon's recent visits to Moscow and Peking, I asked him how he compared communism in Vietnam with communism in Russia and China.

He replied: "In the Russian revolution, Lenin replaced Kerensky and the czar. He was a representative of the workers, and they represented the bourgeois and the nobles. But they were all Russians."

"In the Chinese revolution, Mao Tse-tung replaced Chiang Kai-shek. Mao represented the peasants and Chiang represented the feudal warlords. But they were both Chinese."

"In our revolution, Ho Chi Minh replaced the Japanese Fascists and the French colonialists. He was Vietnamese and they were foreigners."

That little homily expresses one of the truly important features of the Communist regime here in North Vietnam. It represents a form of national communism. It is self-consciously different from the regimes in Peking and in Moscow. If anything there is a sense here of being somehow superior, one up on the others in purity and breadth of revolutionary struggle.

As Truong Chinh, the president of the North Vietnamese Assembly and leading member of the Politburo, put it in a speech published here last February that considered highly significant: "To support the Vietnamese and the other Indo-Chinese peoples' patriotic war against the U.S. has become the key question in the world peoples' struggle against U.S. imperialism."

Out of Focus

The North Vietnamese leaders know very well that President Nixon's visits to Peking and to Moscow cast a shadow over their claim to be what one North Vietnamese called the "focus and frontier of the world revolution ary struggle." Their press and radio have not even formally acknowledged that the visits have taken place.

One editor here, Le Khac Vien of the publication Vietnamese Studies, acknowledged to me that Hanoi had lost some political support from Moscow and Peking. But in the same breath he said that "what counts is material support." That, he contended, was still continuing. "We don't ask the Russians and the Chinese to be 100 percent Vietnamese," he said. "We are happy when they are 50 percent Vietnamese."

Both Soviet and Chinese diplomats here in Hanoi have told me that aid to North Vietnam from their countries is continuing. So many vehicles and heavy weapons have already been sent in that Hanoi resembles a kind of parking lot for trucks, artillery and anti-aircraft, chiefly from Russia.

Soviet technicians are on hand in considerable numbers, and while some are leaving, many more arrive on the weekly Aeroflot flight from Moscow which arrived here on July 15. I was told by North Vietnamese officials—but could not verify it independently—that Russia had

ident Nixon's diplomatic triumphs in Moscow and Peking. Despite the actions of the two major Communist countries, the North Vietnamese continue to believe that they are fighting on the frontier of revolution. The slackening of political support from Russia and China only seems to intensify their own disposition to fight, which has a heavily nationalistic element. The more so as they are still able to screw out of Moscow and Peking the material support they need to keep up the battle.

My own guess is that the North Vietnamese are wrong. I believe that thanks to President Nixon's diplomatic advances toward China and Russia this country is no longer on the front line of revolution ary struggle—if indeed a thing which has to be so bombastically expressed exists at all.

But it is not surprising that Hanoi fails to recognize this fact, and keeps on fighting as though nothing had changed. What is surprising is that Washington does not draw the conclusions of its own actions—namely that the United States is now so insulated against whatever happens in Vietnam that any President can make peace on any terms with impunity.

Many Reasons

Thus, for a broad variety of reasons, the North Vietnamese have not been deterred by Pres

replaced some of the MiG planes shot down in combat.

I have seen bags of wheat stenciled with Chinese markings being unloaded from railway cars that presumably came south from the Chinese border. Among the Western diplomatic colony here, it is generally assumed that the wheat was originally sent to China from Australia or Canada. It is widely rumored—though not something I could verify—that small, shallow-draft coastal vessels are bringing material from China to North Vietnam despite the American mining of the most important harbors.

That little homily expresses one of the truly important features of the Communist regime here in North Vietnam. It represents a form of national communism. It is self-consciously different from the regimes in Peking and in Moscow. If anything there is a sense here of being somehow superior, one up on the others in purity and breadth of revolutionary struggle.

Speaking on the day of national dignity, a year after nationalization of the American copper interests, Allende offered this arithmetic to a miner audience:

Export earnings, 74 percent of them from copper, will be \$1.2 billion. Imports, mostly of food and capital goods, will cost \$1.6 billion. Debt payments will be \$200 million (they could have been \$610 million, but for the renegotiation).

"How are we going to get out of that situation?" he asked. Without really answering the question, he exhorted the miners to produce more.

The deficit probably will be financed by foreign borrowing. In normal times it would not be an onerous amount for the nation of 9.5 million. But these are not normal times for Chile.

Foreign exchange reserves that were at \$343 million when Allende was elected in 1970 are now thought to be nominal.

A principal cause for the difficulty, as Allende pointed out, is the fall in the price of copper. It is selling at 48 cents per pound, down from 60 cents and more in recent years of high demand.

But Allende also sharply criticized the workers at the main Chuquicamata mine, formerly owned by Anaconda, saying they had cost the nation \$14 million in lost production during strikes.

Production at the other main mines has run close to normal, but increases in output foreseeable through investments under former President Eduardo Frei have

not materialized. Allende blames the American companies, then in minority ownership, saying they wasted the money. Opposition parties here blame Allende's Marxist managers, saying they have politicized the mines and poorly exploited them.

Allende also blames the cutoff of lines of credit from U.S. banks for much of the international financial problem. But he adds that European institutions have replaced the American credits.

The United States took part in the April "Paris club" debt renegotiation, and insisted on a phrase in the agreement saying that Chile recognized principles of Chilean and international law on adequate compensation of nationalized property.

Compensation for the copper companies was virtually nil, which is a cause of the breakdown in U.S.-Chilean economic ties.

Chilean diplomats have now signed the requisite material agreements, a follow-up to the Paris accord, with most of the 14 nations involved—but not with the United States, to which half of the total foreign debt of \$3 billion is owed.

Since the debt rollback was only for 14 months, instead of the three years requested by Chile, the Paris agreement included a provision for meeting again in December to discuss extension.

It appears that Chile will be in dire need of extending the agreement, and the United States is expected to raise again the question of copper compensation. With only five months remaining until December, the U.S.-Chilean follow-up agreement to the Paris accord may not be signed at all.

Nevertheless, U.S. debt renegotiated there are not being paid. Chile did pay \$5 million due at the end of June on a loan made by Kennecott at the time

Bernard Levin

From London:

**'The explosion has o
We await evidence
as to whether the ex
is going to bring the
house down or to cle
the air and enable
a new era in labor re
to come about.'**

A month or two ago, I made in this space the following prediction:

"Labor relations in this country are heading rapidly for the most almighty explosion in our history, after which they will either be irreparably ruined or set on a base that could mean industrial harmony for the long-foreseeable future."

Me thinks I am a prophet now inspired. Actually, methinks nothing of the sort, for it required no psychic powers to make the above prophecy, only the ability to lean out of a window. The battle—noise of which could be heard from the window—was over the government's Industrial Relations Act, the only serious attempt in modern times to bring the trades unions and their activities within the ambit of the general law.

From the start, the unions, especially the militants, had fought the act at every point,

even refusing to claim under its provisions the very considerable benefits it brought them. Gradually, it became clear that sooner or later, a major trial of strength between the government and the unions, or more precisely between the law and the unions, or more exactly still between the unions and the supremacy of Parliament, was inevitable, and it was at the point at which that inevitability became apparent that I made my prophecy.

Now the explosion has occurred: We await evidence, over the next days and weeks, as to whether the explosion is going to bring the house down or to clear the air and enable a new era in labor relations to come about.

The explosion itself has occurred on the docks, for very many years among the most troubled of all our industries where labor relations are concerned. The dispute started over an argument which had been going on since long before the government's Industrial Relations Act, and which spreads far more widely than this particular industry: It is, in effect, the question of modernization and mechanization. For years now, the dockers have resisted the introduction of container-loaded goods, which cut down the work they have to do in loading and unloading ships. The present crisis came to a head when a number of firms in Liverpool, whose containers were being "blocked" by the dockers there (the dockers were refusing to load them because the containers came from outside the docks and were alleged to be handled by non-union labor), brought actions against the dockers, under the new law, to restrain them from this industrial action. The situa

tion is taking the cost of future copper imports in milk, t. Allende's campaign providing half a child daily. The large U.S. aid pa manted, it does \$5 million annual; through CARE as ministrants.

A central bank t. cow announced lat loan equivalent t. imports of eq percent interest machinery import limited so far. United States was As part of the eff on foreign exchan government has of machinery now but unused.

A participant s has turned up mil worth of machine for private and gove cts in the past t when the projected feasible.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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ms Reroute American ng for Husband's Trial

July 24 (AP)—Mrs. Shapiro, an American in Moscow today sent her Russian husband, was sent West this evening and no Soviet entry d sought a visa in states but had been

an, a U.S. Embassy at Moscow's Sher- international airport officials there informed. Shapiro was put on light for London.

o, who flew here on flight from New York, on a health control after her arrival to the airport's a uniformed officer.

nd, Gabriel, 27, a pioneer who goes on for draft evasion, rport with his father see his wife during chdown here.

o and his wife are rigorenko
? Retained
et Asylum

July 24 (UPI)—A commission is at least six months in an insane former Maj. Gen. Grigorenko, dissident today.

orenko, 65, was an civil rights campaigner in Tashkent in for "spreading falsehoods to the Soviet ne months after he was confined to an the criminally insane ikhovsk, north of the er near Kalingrad, mission bound by law cases such as Gen. 's every six months, ne 22 according to the nicle of Current Events, round typescript journports without comment activities.

Obituaries

Attia Dies, an Overlord f the Paris Underworld

July 24 (UPI)—Jo once one of the over the Paris underworld, ly in bed here over the

rs after World War II, there was a shooting girs gangs. Attia's name to be mentioned. But as ever proved against came to be known as of dismissed cases." against him were drop- occasions.

the reasons was the d's law of silence. An was whispered, involved in high places. These of Attia's wartime role in the German camp at Mauthausen was said to have shown courage that saved the many of his fellow

ly brush with the law Attia to military service disciplinary battalions There he met Pierre etier known as Pierrot ho founded a powerful with Attia as his man. Following Lou in an accident after Attia took over as chief Attia influence was he was jailed for defen- ciplinary order to pay out After two years he was suffering from the ill- ch finally killed him, allowed to open a bar narre.

was last in the news young killer named Jubin killed two peo- bar and raped Attia's Jubin was arrested Attia's henchmen could with him. However, made a spec-

Karoly Csatorday

VENNA, July 24 (Reuters)—Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Karoly Csatorday died yesterday from injuries received during a glider crash last Thursday, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported from Budapest.

Mr. Csatorday, 45, had been deputy foreign minister for just over a year.

His career has included am- bassadorial posts in Holland, China and North Vietnam.

Italy Postpones TVA for 6 Months

ROME, July 24 (AP)—The Italian Senate Saturday approved a bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies last week to postpone imposition of the valued-added tax until Jan. 1, 1973.

The Senate also agreed to put off until Jan. 1, 1974, a drastically revised income tax that increases the levy on higher incomes and is designed to plug loopholes that allowed evasion.

The valued-added tax, a levy on wholesale and retail trans actions, was to have brought Italy into line with other members of the European Economic Community. It was to have gone into effect on July 1. Other community members have agreed reluctantly to the delay, although they have criticized Italy for already being two and half years late with the tax.

Mrs. Nasser in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, July 24 (UPI)—Mrs. Tajiba Nasser arrived from Cairo today for a personal visit with President Tito's family on her first trip abroad since the death of her husband, Presidents Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, said.



Associated Press
QUINTUPLETS—Zora, proud mother of five Indian tiger cubs, watches her brood at a privately owned zoo near Canterbury, England. It is believed to be the first time tiger quintuplets have been born in captivity. The cubs are six weeks old.

Poet Writes Soviet Leader To Protest KGB Exile Order

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, July 24 (UPI)—Yosif Brodsky, 32, a Leningrad poet with a major reputation—although his work has never been published here—left the Soviet Union under pressure from the KGB last month. The day he left, June 4, he sent a letter to Leonid I. Brezhnev, the leader of the Soviet Communist party. That letter has now become available in Moscow and is printed below.

Mr. Brodsky will be a writer in residence at the University of Michigan this year. His friends say that he was told that he had to leave the country, and he was not optimistic about getting permission to return.

Mr. Brodsky had expressed interest in going abroad in the past. But he never said that he wanted to become a permanent exile, his friends report.

Prison Camp Sentence

In 1964, Mr. Brodsky was tried as a "parasite" and served 18 months in a labor camp. He has never been regarded as a political poet, however. His works have circulated widely among Moscow and Leningrad intellectuals and they seem to be extremely popular. Anna Akhmatova, one of the great Russian poets of this century, praised his work extravagantly before her death.

Here is the text of Mr. Brodsky's letter:

Dear Leonid Il'yich,

Leaving Russia against my will—which you may know something about—I dare apply to you with a request which I feel I have a right to make, because of my clear understanding that everything I have done during 15 years of literary work serves and will serve the glory of Russian culture, and nothing else.

I want to ask you to give me an opportunity to preserve my presence, my existence in the Russian literary world, at least as a translator, which is what I have been until now. [Mr. Brodsky translated some English poetry that has been published in the Soviet Union, but not under his name.] I dare think that the work I have done so far has been good work, and that I could be useful in this field in the future. After all, this was the practice 100 years ago.

[The reference is not clear.] I belong to Russian culture; I feel a part of it, its component, and no change of place can influence the final consequence of this. A language is a much more ancient and inevitable thing than a state. I belong to the Russian language. As to the state, from my point of view, the measure of a writer's patriotism is not oath from a high platform, but how he writes in the language of the people among whom he lives.

Respectfully, Yosif Brodsky



Yosif Brodsky in Vienna

the age when the strong were the right, for there are too many in the world who are weak. The only truth is kindness. Nobody has ever benefited from cruelty, wrath and hatred even when these have been called just. We are all sentenced to the same fate—to die. I, who write these lines, will die; you, who read them, will die too. What we have done will remain, but if it can be destroyed. That's why nobody should prevent another from doing his work. The conditions of existence are much too hard to make them even more complicated.

I hope you will understand me correctly, and that you will understand what I am asking. I ask you to give me an opportunity to exist further in Russian literature and on Russian land. I do not think I am guilty before my homeland. On the contrary, I think I am right in many things. I do not know what your reply to my request will be. I do not know whether there will be an answer. I am sorry I haven't written to you sooner, and now I have too little time. But I want to tell you that in any case if my people do not need my body, my soul will be still useful.

Respectfully, Yosif Brodsky

3 Major Unions In Italy Unite As Federation

ROME, July 24 (AP)—Italy's three major unions formally joined in one federation today, crossing Communist and non-Communist party lines in a stronger challenge to corporate management and the government. But moderate labor leaders said that it was "no sellout to Marxism."

The unions established a joint policy-making board as Premier Giulio Andreotti struggled to cut down strikes and put new steam into Italy's production, which is declining.

However, the federation fell far short of original plans for a complete merger that Communist and Socialist leaders had been discussing for years.

The merger—originally scheduled for next year—collapsed in the wake of the parliamentary elections last May.

The moderate unions abandoned a project to disband their separate organizations and merge into one single union with the Communists. They settled instead, for a weaker version—a "federal pact" setting up a 90-member board with the seats allocated equally among the three unions.

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Judge Finds Uganda Troops Murdered Two Americans

KAMPALA, Uganda, July 24 (UPI)—Two Americans who disappeared in southwest Uganda a year ago were murdered by Ugandan troops, according to the report of a judicial inquiry published here today.

The two men, Nicholas Stroh, 33, a free-lance journalist from Gross Pointe Farms, Mich., and Robert Siedle, 46, a university lecturer, disappeared in the southwest Uganda garrison town of Mbala on July 8 last year.

Justice David Jeffreys Jones, the British judge of the Uganda High Court, whom President Idi Amin asked to conduct the inquiry, said in his report, "It is obvious that the two Americans died an unnatural death."

Sims Battalion

"They were in fact murdered by personnel of the Sims Battalion of the Uganda armed forces." The battalion is based at Mbala.

Mr. Kim said the debate, which has been held regularly in past years, could intensify ideological differences and affect a move for reunification under way between North and South Korea.

The resolution for the debate was filed by a group led by Alber. Mr. Kim said the resolution was aimed at weakening South Korea's position.

Seoul Asks UN To Forgo Debate

SEOUl, July 24 (AP)—Foreign Minister Kim Young Shik called on 13 United Nations members today to withdraw their request to debate Korea's fate at the UN this fall.

Mr. Kim said the debate, which has been held regularly in past years, could intensify ideological differences and affect a move for reunification under way between

North and South Korea.

The resolution for the debate was filed by a group led by Alber. Mr. Kim said the resolution was aimed at weakening South Korea's position.

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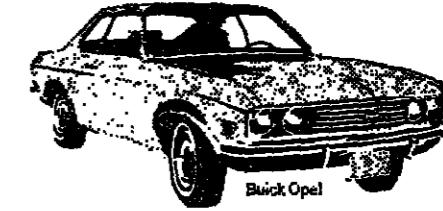
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Cabinet Is Shuffled By Mrs. Gandhi

NEW DELHI, July 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi named her top foreign policy planner, D.P. Dhar, 54, as new planning minister in a minor shuffle of her cabinet Saturday.

In their suit, filed in September, 1967, the nine said they became ill from sulfur dioxide discharges. They asked for \$651,223 in damages.

Two of the plaintiffs have died since the suit was filed. The district court ordered their share of the damages to be paid to their families.

In their arguments against conviction, the firms said that they should not be solely blamed and that the plaintiffs could have become sick from sulfur discharges from public bath houses, hospitals and ships.

The Maritime Safety Agency said the six—including the captain, D. L. Robertson, 48, two children and a woman—had been picked up about 560 miles off Panama by a tuna fishing boat. All were reported to be in good condition.

According to a radio message from the Japanese vessel, the sail boat, identified as the Luceite of London, sank after it collided with a whale about 210 miles off the Galapagos Islands on June 15.

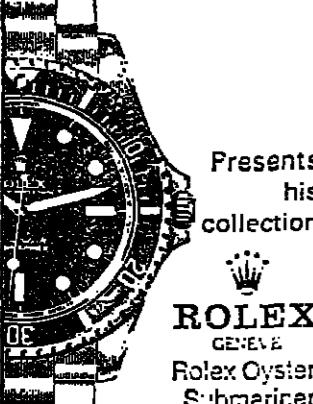
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PARIS FASHION

Bohan Playing It Safe at Dior

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 24.—What would you do if you were Marc Bohan faced with designing the famous Dior collection in a world that is constantly predicting the end of all made-to-order fashion? Probably just what he did today: play safe with a beautiful, ladylike, if not the most riveting, collection in history.

For the opening, the house of Dior was decorated with all the old luxury. Eight-foot trees of flowers grew from pots at the bottom of the marble stairway and 6-foot bouquets decorated the mantelpiece in the boudoir. Almost as many press and photographers as ever were there. Celebrities now included Lauren Bacall, on vacation and wearing a yellow twin sweater set and brown pants.

It will be the girl and not the man in the gray flannel suit this fall, if Marc Bohan has his way, but don't think it's the old-time gray suit that he wants to bring back. Bohan's is double-face fabric that reverses to navy blue and he uses the dark side for the lapels.

With unlined jackets, navy or striped shirts and very short flared or pleated skirts, his suits look all of 10 years younger than

suits used to. His models wear them with little two-tone, down-turned hats; narrow fur bows thrown over their shoulders; gray flannel color nylons and the Dior version of the chunky shoe, which has a moderate platform and a high, thick heel.

Bohan's other major revival is the short cocktail-dinner dress which he believes has been waiting in the wings for some time.

Sunken Treasure
Ship off Norway

ALEXANDER, Norway, July 24 (AP)—A Norwegian and two Swedish women claim to have found almost 3,000 gold and silver coins on the seabed of the Norwegian coast, near Alesund.

Eystein Krohn Dale, of Aslesund, Bengt-Olov Gustafsson, of Gothenburg, and Stefan Person of Gravare, turned over 75 kilos of coins to local police. They believe that the coins must have been in the Dutch ship Acherdam which went down off Runde Island in 1725.

According to local history the Acherdam was "fully loaded with valuables including gold coins" when it sank. Previous attempts to locate the ship have been unsuccessful. The trio refuse to tell anyone but the police where they found the coins. Further investigations will be made later, Mr. Dale said.

Bohan likes another old favorite, the costume; that means a slightly fitted coat over a slightly

suites. There are dozens in the collection, made of ever-so-soft, fragile fabric you can think of, from crepe to chiffon, to chiffon spattered with gold dots.

Most of the dresses are made with big, transparent sleeves and many have double skirts, with two flounces or two rows of pleats instead of one just above the hemline. In the '50s they used to call them tunic dresses, and all the tall girls loved them.

Like most designers these days, Bohan is mad for jackets. He shows them cut short, medium or hip-length. For daytime, the jackets, in bright, primary monochromes, cover Bohan's daytime dresses, which you can sum up very simply as classics.

They have the ubiquitous pleated skirt, and many of them are made of small, speckled prints on woolen voile. Don't misunderstand me. They're adorable, but just at this point you can't help wishing that some slightly gaudy female like Sadie Thompson would come loping in.

Balneocats

Bohan has designed three smashing raincoats. They come in shades like yellow, grass green and salmon orange. All of them have fur collars of fox or raccoon that are meant to be worn turned up. That's the way Bohan likes all his collars, even on the sporty little jackets.

Bohan likes another old favorite, the costume; that means a slightly fitted coat over a slightly



Printed faille
skirt with
printed
lace blouse,
topped by
a hip-length
fuchsia coat

fitted princess dress designed to go with it. His princess dresses, the only ones in the collection without waistlines, have those flattering shoulder-to-shoulder necklines and little puffed sleeves.

The most flattering dress, though, is a follow-through of the short charmer he made last year, tucked through the body and curving out at the hem. This year it's made of black chiffon and worn with a huge, black picture hat.

Bohan's evening dresses are beautiful and ladylike, made of brocaded faille or chiffon and always with a bright hip-length jacket or a full-length, enveloping evening coat.

Buyers who saw the collection earlier in the day are in love with the clothes. "Every woman is going to want one of the gray flannel suits," says Sidney Gittler,

Bohan's vice-president and head of the buying team.

"I think it's all wonderful—nothing far out," said Mrs. Edwin Wilson, who stayed after the opening to try on some of the clothes.

Lauren Bacall's comment was,

"I've always been a fan of Marc Bohan's and I always will be."

Louis Féraud's opening this time was in the ballroom of the George V Hotel instead of Féraud's own salon on the Faubourg St. Honoré.

Almost all the clothes were made of prints by Swedish designer Per Spook on heavy canvas, crepe, mat jersey and chiffon. Dresses belonged to the costume-party school of thought—no classics. Not in print was a group of black panne velvets with bare tops and crisscross shoulder straps.

At Bayreuth Festival Opening 'Tannhäuser' Stirs The Sensitive Issue of Wag

By Henry Kamm

BAYREUTH, West Germany (NYT)—An East German stage director's conception of Wagner's opera, "Tannhäuser," which struck much of the open-air night audiences at this year's Bayreuth Festival Friday as a Communist attack on Nazism, caused a furor in the usually reverent festival theater and angry attacks on the director at a public discussion Saturday.

At the Festspielhaus, the red-brick temple devoted solely to the cult of Wagner, members of the audience, clad as required in evening clothes, were heard to shout "revenge" at the East German director, Götz Friedrich. An elderly woman was observed swinging her evening bag over her head as if to catapult it at him. The house of 1,500 appeared evenly divided, with few remaining neutral.

The outburst Friday night, which lasted 20 minutes, and its recriminatory and much longer aftermath Saturday, showed that many connected with the annual festival the issue of Adolf Hitler's and the Nazi movement's adulteration of Wagner remains painfully sensitive.

Hilter

Fischer proclaimed Wagner, who died 50 years before the dictator came to power, as the incarnation of music and poetry of his own mystical German nationalism. He conferred many tokens of esteem on the Wagner family and the Bayreuth Festival, and was a close friend of Wilfrid Wagner, the composer's daughter-in-law, and benefactor to her sons, Wieland and Wolfgang.

Mrs. Wagner, 75, has remained out of public sight because of her affection for Hitler. Wieland and Wolfgang resumed the festival, which has been run since its inception by the Wagner family, after the German defeat in World War II. Since Wieland's death, Wolfgang has been in charge.

Friedrich said during his discussion he would continue work on the production view to removing aspect misinterpretation of his ideas. But he stressed that he would not "go his ideas."

of the Warburg, which a hero for his profile, an incarnation of Venus, his ardent expression of songs which he conveys in his performers' uniforms, the manner of salute recalls Hitler, as one critic Saturday's public discussion Saturday.

The indignation reached climax in the final scene of Tannhäuser die and in Hitler, the church, dress opinion of many as in Brecht's drama, Tannhäuser's salvation causes the conservative of the audience to see it as an attempt to pr

operas as a example of the establishment.

"Unpolitical." "Funny as it may seem from my mouth," said German director in an after the argumentation, which music of Bayreuth regulars ten a hostile interrogator essentially unpolitical."

He told his accuser he was reducing the Wagner's message by regard it as merely or an attack on a part of authority suppressing like Tannhäuser. The appeared to prove to Friedrich was content restriction of artistic fr

Erich Leinsdorf, the conductor in charge of the pit avoided, in an interview, giving a general view on Friedrich has infused with East German blood

he said he considered a "boomer" of politi

caster, with the chorus look like "a May Day d

Friedrich said during his discussion he would continue work on the production view to removing aspect misinterpretation of his ideas. But he stressed that he would not "go his ideas."

Antwerp artisan at work a diamond

A Belgian Museum Dedicated to Diamond

By Jan Sjöö

ANTWERP (IHT)—One picks up a lot of incidental intelligence strolling through Antwerp's recently opened Diamond Museum, temporarily housed in the Veiligheidsinstitut in Jesusstraat 28-30. The exhibits, lent or donated by leading Antwerp diamond firms, will eventually wind up in the Sterckshof Museum of Arts and Crafts. It is, reportedly, the first diamond museum in the world.

Diamonds, we learn at the museum, are carbon crystals formed in the innards of the earth under immense heat and pressure. They constitute the hardest substance known in this end of the universe. They are fairly heavy, with a specific weight of 3.5. In addition, they are quite expensive.

A diamond can be cut and fashioned only by another diamond and it takes a master craftsman to operate that other diamond.

The weight of the diamond is reckoned in carats which equal 200 milligrams which equal roughly the weight of the pit of the fruit of the carob tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*) a legume.

The leaning minaret, 59 feet 6 inches tall, was one of two flanking the main entrance. Tass said the tower leaned 4 feet and 11 inches from the perpendicular before workers jacked it up and inserted heavy I-beams to secure it.

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1972

FINANCE

*ar Firms Charged
EEC Cartel Unit*

S. July 24 (Reuters).—The leading refineries in the sugar industry were charged of running an illegal cartel. Albert Borsche, a commissioner in charge of competition, said the commission had built up an impressive case.

The 22 refineries had markets between them, to the detriment of the prevented movements of human consumption. EEC member state to

Wide Powers. mission, as guardian of the founding Treaty has wide trust-building. Mr. Borsche is re- ensuring that the are observed.

that the formal lists have been sent to the commission. The com- misioned taking decisions of treaty and forcing firms illegal practices.

tion, it could impose limits to the equivalent extent of their annual he said.

Companies have in the two months in which o the accusations. They desire, ask for a with the commission. named listed by Mr. were three Belgian, two no West German, six and nine Italian.

Flow Disrupted. Borsche said the market had prevented the normal sugar from one member another despite the crea- a common market for July 1968.



Gordon S. Riess

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

International Corp. has appointed Gordon S. Riess executive vice-president. Mr. Riess was formerly vice-president, European region, of International Paper Co.

Karl Arias, formerly general manager of Simmons Venezuela, will assume the duties of president of Continentale Simmons, France. He succeeds Ernest E. Pratt who becomes executive vice-president of Simmons Internationale Ltd., New York City.

AERBC, banking department of American Express, Paris, has elected Richard M. Riess executive vice-president for financial operations.

W.H. Hamilton has been named area director-marketing for the U.K. and Ireland branch of Gulf Oil Ltd., effective Aug. 1. He succeeds R.F. Bradley who returns to the United States as marketing manager of Gulf Oil's West Coast operations.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Sets Spin-Off of Datron Unit

International Controls Corp. directors have in principle a plan for restructuring company. It includes a recapitalization and to IOC stockholders of Datron Systems, 90 percent-owned, publicly-traded subunit.

At the same time, IOC would be consulted with its two other subsidiaries, All-American Industries Inc. and Radiation International.

IOC emphasized that a definitive restructure plan has not been completed but is in development stage.

It Lyonnais May Join ICB

It Lyonnais is studying the possibility of the London-based International Chemicals and Ltd. (ICB), which specializes in providing medium-term credits. ICB was established in Commerzbank, Hong Kong & Shanghai Irving Trust and First National Bank of Credit Lyonnais, said Banco di Roma.

Linked with it and Commerzbank in a cooperation agreement, may decide to do so at a later date.

These Reduce PVC Production

These polyvinyl chloride producers will reduce combined production capacity almost by October due to the sluggish market. The decision, announced by Kenzo Hasegawa, president of the Japanese PVC action, followed a meeting of 15 member firms. Mr. Hasegawa, president of Sumitomo Chemical Co., said the industry has to take steps to tide over business difficulties. The industry has annual production capacity of 1.8 million tons, which, he said, is ex- pected in early September.

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Mutual Fund Redemptions:
An AnalysisSignificance of Outflow
Put in Perspective

By H. Erich Heinemann
NEW YORK, July 24 (NYT).—For all of the mutual-fund industry's \$60 billion in assets and its 8.5 million individual shareholders, it is only a rookie in the big league of the capital markets.

In their best year, 1968, mutual funds were able to capture about 5 percent of the total flow of cash into all savings and investment media.

Indeed, the gross inflow of new deposits into the nation's savings and loan associations last month, about \$3.8 billion, was an even \$2 billion higher than the fund industry's biggest gross sales year.

It is important to keep these facts in mind in assessing the significance for the capital markets of the mutual funds' recent net outflow of capital—actually \$23.6 million in the second quarter.

According to Norman E. Mains, associate economist at the Investment Company Institute, sales are currently running roughly 30 percent below where they ought to be in relation to the industry's long-term trend, while redemptions are 24 percent above their trend line. The result, by simple arithmetic, is redemptions.

Crash Not Likely. The net redemptions are certainly not insignificant, especially in their impact on investor psychology, but neither do they seem likely to bring Wall Street tumbling down.

There are clearly a large number of factors—either operating singly or in combination—to account for the relative unpopularity of mutual funds at present.

Among these, industry experts cite the following:

• The maturing of the industry, so that a fund shareholders grow older, more and more take advantage of the liquidity that a fund provides and redeem their shares.

• The sales abuses that occurred during the era of the "go-go" funds in the late sixties, when investors were explicitly or implicitly promised quick profits. Not only did the quick profits prove ephemeral, but in many funds they turned into losses.

This year, with stock prices recovered roughly to 1968 levels,

these investors have followed the ancient principle of "getting even and getting out."

• The demoralization of the mutual-fund sales force that has occurred as a result of a long list of actual or pending government reforms, which fund men believe, made or are likely to make the selling of fund shares much less profitable.

• The share results are what matter to our stockholders," John Barnard Jr., senior vice-president of Massachusetts Financial Services and chairman of the Investment Company Institute, said the other day.

Uncertain Future. These factors combined add up to a major set of uncertainties for the fund industry.

In the meantime, mutual funds as a group appear to have more than adequate cash reserves to meet their redemptions, and fund men say that there is no evidence that moderate redemptions have any impact on investment performance.

"The consumer still seems to be holding his breath," says Fabian Linden, director of consumer economic research at the board.

It is difficult to reconcile his increased optimism about the present and his uncertainties about the future, but the national presidential campaign could well be exerting a strong influence.

U.S.

Dow Surges 15 on Economic News

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, July 24 (NYT).—The stock market responded to highly favorable economic news today by rocketing to its biggest gain of 1972.

Booming 14.91 to 935.36, the Dow Jones industrial average picked up with a flourish where it left off Friday on the New York Stock Exchange.

The blue-chip indicator rose 10 last Friday after the government announced that the gross national product showed an 8.9 percent gain in real growth for the June quarter—an increase that exceeded expectations.

The government also trotted out statistics that contained a

notable drop in the inflation rate and an administration aide suggested that the unemployment rate by year-end should drop to close to 5 percent from the present 5.7 percent.

As icing on the stock market's cake, First National City Bank reported this morning that corporate profits climbed 16 percent during the second quarter. Citibank's own stock rose 1 point to 63 1/4.

The net result was a startling change from woe to wonder in what was to become a dramatic and prolonged upswing. At that time, the market responded initially to a pickup in leading economic indicators—for October—and to heightened optimism on the outcome of monetary negotiations in Rome.

Schlumberger rose 7 1/2 to 217 today. It announced plans last week for a 3-to-1 stock split and a dividend increase.

Other glamour bounding ahead included Disney, up 6 1/2 to 193 1/2; Texas Instruments, up 4 1/8 to 174 3/4; Burroughs, up 4 1/8 to 204 1/2; Natonas, up 3 3/4 to 53, and ARA Services, up 5 to 173.

While the general market forged ahead, two of this summer's speculative favorites topped. Occidental Petroleum, the volume leader, fell 1 1/8 to 145 5/8. Currie-Wright, which had boomed recently because of its stake in the Wankel rotary engine, declined 2 1/2 to 38 3/8.

"Oxy" continued to undergo a reassessment of the trade agreement announced a week ago between the oil company and the Soviet Union. It soared last week to 18 1/4 before falling back and its weekly volume was a phenomenal 5.7 million shares.

Volume on the Big Board rose to 18.02 million shares from Friday's 14.01 million.

Prices gained in moderately active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.16 to 269.44, while advances topped declines 646 to 308. Turnover was 3.78 million shares, compared with 2.89 million Friday.

Meanwhile, corporate bonds finished the session about unchanged after the successful sale of a combination offering.

The government market saw intermediate to long-term bonds move up a touch but the Treasury bill market faded.

U.S. Durable Orders Rise

WASHINGTON, July 24 (Reuters).—New orders for durable goods rose 3.8 percent, or \$1.22 billion, in June to a seasonally-adjusted \$34.99 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

The rise followed an upward-revised 0.7 percent or \$146 million gain in May and was the largest since the 5.2 percent rise last January.

Nearly all of the June advance was centered in new defense orders, which rose 7.2 percent or \$1.22 billion to \$2.66 billion after a May decline.

The increase in defense orders was the largest since January of this year, when they rose approximately \$1.6 billion, the Commerce Department said.

Backlog Up

The June backlog of unfilled orders rose 3.1 percent, or \$2.34 billion, to an adjusted \$76.86 billion.

This followed the upward revised \$18-million, or 0.7 percent, May increase and was the largest gain in unfilled orders since the 2.3 percent January, 1966, increase.

Increase in unfilled orders occurred in all major sectors—primary metals, machinery, and transportation equipment.

Shipments fell off 1.8 percent, or \$606 million, in the latest month to an adjusted \$32.64 billion following an upward revised 0.4 percent May gain.

The shipments decline was centered in transportation equipment, which dropped \$442 million.

In approving the merger, the board withheld transfer of Northeast's Miami-Los Angeles route pending a separate procedure.

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1972- Stocks and	Stks.	Stks.	Net
High. Low. Div. In \$	100s. First. High Low Last. Chg's	100s. First. High Low Last. Chg's	High. Low. Div. In \$
337 64% AbellLb 1.10	63 70% 27% 75% 70 - + 1%	351 35% Amsted 2	32 36% 35% 38% 30% - + 1%
347 47% ACF Ind 2.45	77 44% 34% 45% 44% + 1%	352 5% Ameri Co	15 5% 5% 5% 5% - + 1%
162 13% AcmeClev 2.30	57 56% 15% 57% 54% + 1%	353 15% Arco 1.20	57 16% 13% 70% 70% + 1%
472 29% AcmeMkt Cb	53 50% 10% 52% 50% + 1%	354 21% Arch Hack 1	52 33% 33% 33% 32% + 1%
14% 14% AdmEze 1.00	53 50% 10% 52% 50% + 1%	355 25% Borden 1.20	60 27% 27% 26% 27% + 1%
13% 8 Ad Mill's 2.0	13 15% 5% 5% 5% - + 1%	356 49% Ancor 0.50	52 45% 45% 45% 45% + 1%
67 33% Addresso .60	32 40% 4% 45% 45% + 1%	357 43% AndCle 1.25	22 5% 5% 5% 5% + 1%
27 17% Admiral	27 12% 15% 15% 15% + 1%	358 17% Anselice .78	19 39% 39% 39% 39% + 1%
67% 54% AethLife 1.60	325 55% 55% 55% 55% + 1%	359 18% ApacheCo 2.25	45 16% 16% 16% 16% + 1%
56 48% AethLife pf 2	2 45% 45% 45% 45% + 1%	360 19% ApeCo Oil .67	21 21% 21% 21% 21% + 1%
77 7% Aguirre Co	14 12% 14% 12% 11% + 1%	361 19% ApeCo Oil 1.6	26 10% 10% 10% 10% + 1%
22% 9% Aileen Inc	32 6% 6% 6% 6% + 1%	362 17% API Corp	19 19% 19% 19% 19% + 1%
74 51% Air Prod 2.05	32 6% 6% 6% 6% + 1%	363 16% API pf Cl.05	11 16% 16% 16% 16% + 1%
54 37% AJ Industries	32 2% 2% 2% 2% + 1%	364 6% APPW pf 2.40	57 - + 1%
95% 25% Alzona 1a	31 32% 32% 32% 32% + 1%	365 19% AppPW pf 2.40	27029 98 98 97 97 - + 1%
18 15% Alz Gas 1.10	5 15% 15% 15% 15% + 1%	366 4% Applied Mng	58 10% 10% 10% 10% + 1%
37% 102 AlzGas pf .75	268 16% 16% 16% 16% + 1%	367 15% ARA Svc 1.10	104 14% 17% 17% 17% + 1%
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moved to Tokyo.

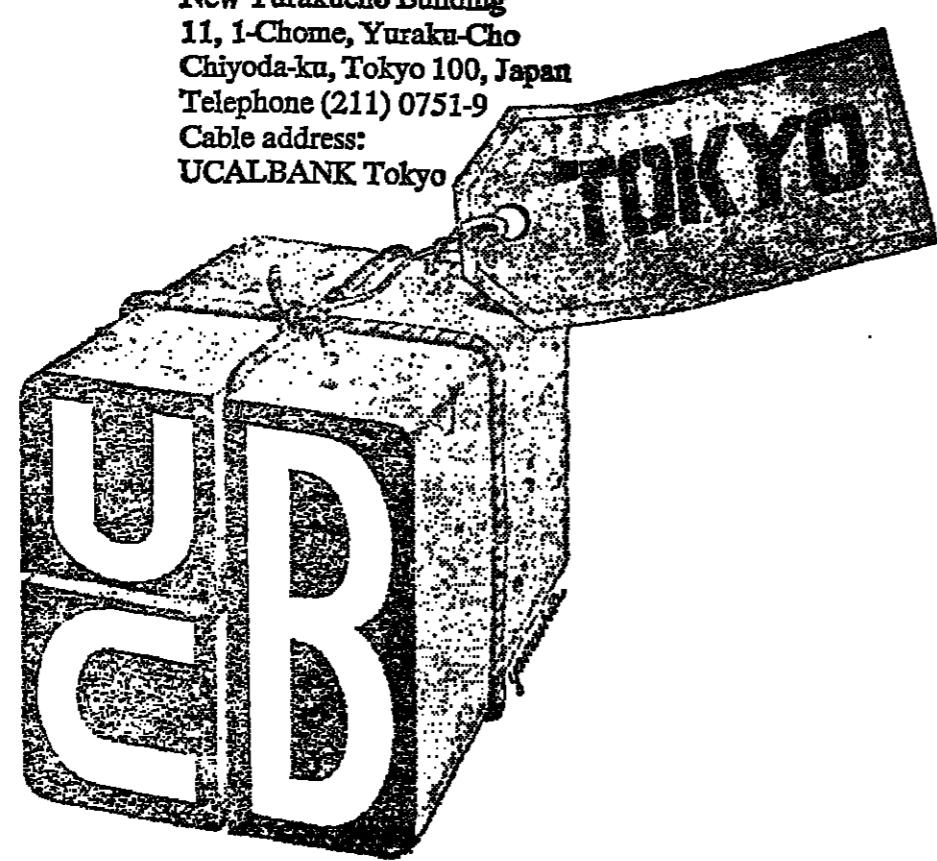
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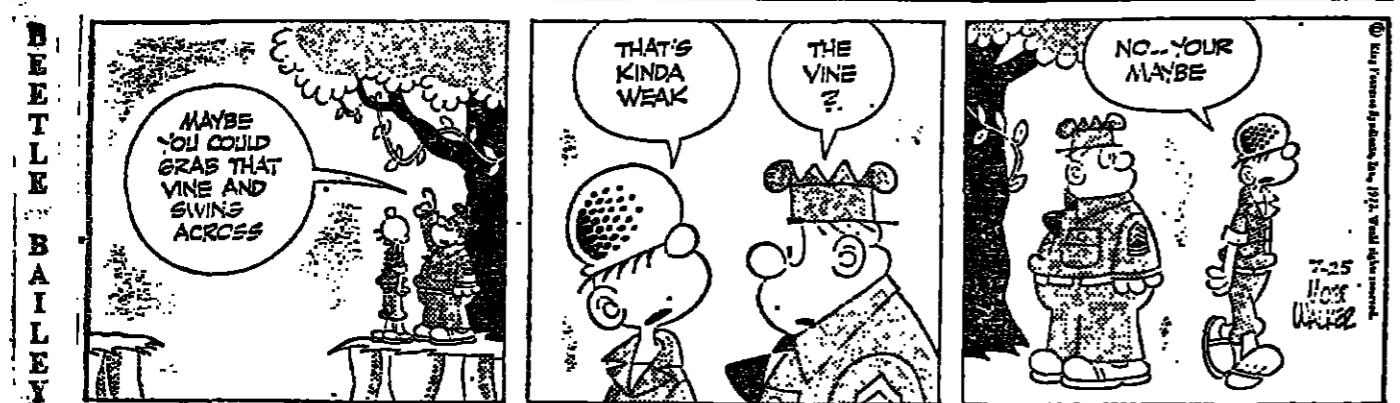
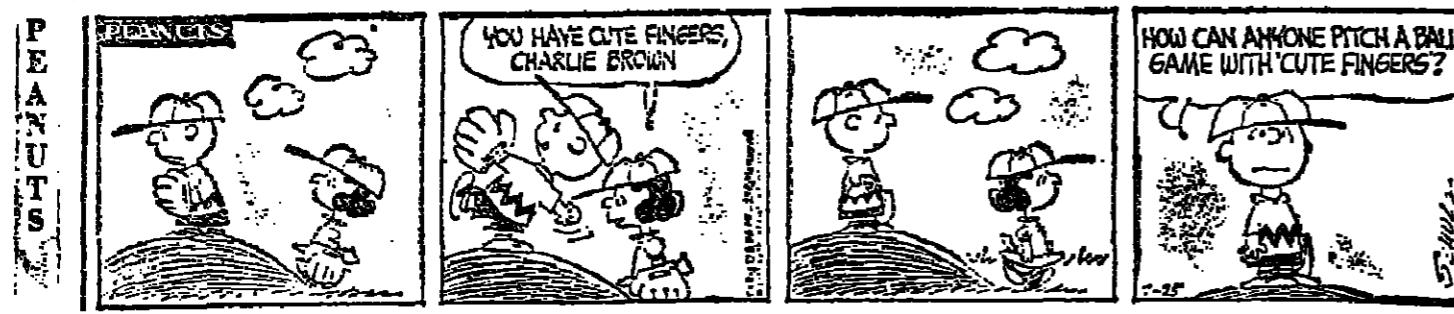


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July 25, 1972

**BLONDIE**

LOOK, DEAR...
I BAKED A WHOLE
RHUBARB PIE
FOR YOU

WHY WOULD YOU DO THAT?
YOU KNOW I DON'T
LIKE RHUBARB!

WELL, IT STARTED OUT
TO BE AN APPLET PIE,
BUT I DIDN'T HAVE ANY
APPLES

WHY COULDN'T SHE
HAVE NOT HAD
ANY RHUBARB?

BOOKS**WHAT DO YOU SAY AFTER YOU SAY HI**

By Eric Berne, M.D., Gross Press, 45 pp., \$1.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHEN people say they have been helped by traditional psychotherapy, skeptical friends sometimes answer that the same results might have been achieved by talking to animals with mere common sense. At first glance, Dr. Eric Berne's posthumous "What Do You Say After You Say Hello?" seems like a compromise between common sense and Freudian theory.

For the difficult Freudian conceptual scheme—with its attendant arcane "dialect"—Dr. Berne substitutes something approximating a life style, which he calls a script and his language is not scientific or recondite but colloquial and easily accessible. His method, called "transactional analysis," is gaining wide acceptance among therapists today.

Instead of accumulating the massive historical documentation the Freudian analyst needs to bring the patient to a psychic recognition of his predicament, the author shows the patient on the basis of fairly little and easily obtained evidence—what kind of script he is following and what sort of "games" or "rackets" he is employing in the process.

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There are several crudities in a person's life: scripts are threatened, solution and he, in threatened with despair occasions are the sole appraisal of parents, the and attitude changes of age, the emergence of philosophy or death which the elderly wait for him on as he waits for him from his script.

The therapist's first task is to find out what role he is playing in the patient's script. Then refuse to let himself be drawn into playing a noncor part. His ultimate function is to enable the patient to a his life script and act aously in rational responses situations. To do this, a patient must have potency and trust and in him.

He must be able to play while he is holding his script. And the overture script is possible only the granting of the permission. He must be bold enough to "pen patient to give up a role in exchange for a check of possibility. It is order, but in his book, Dr. Berne sounds as if he is able to bring it off.

Mr. Broyard is a book for The New York Times

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

East took advantage of a favorable vulnerability situation to make an imaginative lead-directing his bid on the diagrammed deal.

South opened with one spade, and North responded with a device popular in tournament play: a response of three no-trump to show a strong jump raise. This was a mild slam invitation, equivalent to one spade—three spades in traditional methods.

The vulnerability and East's fresh distribution combined to suggest a sacrifice in a red suit. But rather than commit himself to one suit with little prospect of being able to show the other, East adopted the imaginative expedient of bidding his club void at the four level.

His idea was to encourage a club lead if South became the declarer in spades. And if he was doubled in four clubs—or at some higher level after a raise—the plan was to redouble, a clearcut SOS demanding a retreat into one of the unbid red suits.

When West led the club jack and the dummy appeared, South was under no illusions about his fate.

South did not double four clubs, for he did not want to give the opponents time to find their best suit. He contented himself with four spades, fearing that his partner might have only one ace. However, North jumped aggressively to six spades over West's innocent raise to five clubs. He felt confident that his partner held at most a singleton club, a slightly inaccurate diagnosis, and it also seemed likely that he could push the enemy into a sacrifice in seven clubs.

However, East did not even consider it and the auction ended.

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South did not double four clubs, for he did not want to give the opponents time to find their best suit. He contented himself with four spades, fearing that his partner might have only one ace. However, North jumped aggressively to six spades over West's innocent raise to five clubs. He felt confident that his partner held at most a singleton club, a slightly inaccurate diagnosis, and it also seemed likely that he could push the enemy into a sacrifice in seven clubs.

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